

GRAND ARMY PARADE.

Forty-five thousand veterans in line cheered by half a million people—President McKinley Rides at the Head of the Procession—Which He Accompanied—Archbishop Ireland Joins the Grand Army.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Forty-five thousand men yesterday marched through the streets of Buffalo, N. Y., in the grandest parade in the history of the city. The procession moved at 10:30 a. m. the sky had not a cloud. The rain of Tuesday night left a clear, bracing air that felt like a tonic to the marching men. The procession moved for five hours and forty-two minutes. Along the route of march 100 girls, dressed in the colors of the flag, scattered flowers in the path of the soldiers.

THE GRAND PARADE.

Gen. Clarkson and staff rode from the Iroquois hotel to the Hotel Niagara as soon as the staff had assembled on Eagle street. In front of the Niagara the staff drew up in line, and Gen. Clarkson waited upon President McKinley to escort him to the head of the column. At ten o'clock the president left the Niagara, accompanied by the escort. All along the way to the point of formation the president was loudly cheered. At 10:30 the command to march was given and the procession moved.

In the great square in front of the Erie County bank the first glimpse was caught of the real immensity of the procession, for here the column of the houses opened out on either hand, and the great tide of humanity poured out from the narrow street as from a funnel, and swept in a solid mass of blue and gold beneath the arch of Welcome. On the balcony of the arch a band was stationed and played "Hail to the Chief" as the president's carriage passed below. "President McKinley," "Comrade McKinley," "The Grand Army," could be heard in the roaring tumult of voices.

Again the column plunged between congested sidewalks and again the deafening applause roared back from wall to wall. The imposing department of Illinois on the right of the line received an ovation as it passed along. Columbia Post, of Chicago, was wildly applauded, but the white-haired veterans of the smaller posts from remote corners of the state were not forgotten by the generous crowd.

As the veterans' color guard, the old battle-flag battalion, passed, heads were uncovered. There were 30 battle-worn, shot and torn flags carried in the parade by Camp 1, Buffalo Sons of Veterans, in company with Meade post of Philadelphia. The old color guard was under command of Capt. Morgan and Edward Curran.

On came the procession, post after post, in columns of platoons, eight files front, at half distance, while the head of the pageant wheeled into Chipewa street and passed under the gaily-decorated arch erected by the people of Buffalo.

Once clear from this arch the president saw before him a great living shield, and caught the music of 2,000 young voices, lifted up in the national anthem. As the columns moved on nearer and nearer the shield the first platoons wheeling up Delaware avenue, the human symphony that had been up for an hour of waiting broke out in one tumultuous climax of enthusiasm.

At the large grand stand erected by the friends of the Fresh Air Mission for the benefit of charity, on Delaware avenue, near the shield, hundreds of spectators waited from an early hour. The bands, President McKinley and the marching men came closer and closer, the children of the shield sang, and men and women, boys and girls, young and old, rose and waved and cheered for the G. A. R.

At the reviewing stand the president took his position with Commander Clarkson and Gen. Black and the headquarters staffs as the veterans passed in review. Of all the throng viewing the procession, no one was more enthusiastic or more affected by the sight than the president. With his hand on his hat, continually uncovering to the national colors or the salutes of the veterans, the president watched the array of proud veterans march by.

It was certainly a column to inspire admiration. Such men as Secretary of War Alger, Gen. Lew Wallace and Gen. Potter walked side by side with the negro and the decrepit pensioner whom they had to assist.

The closing event was a reception to the president at Music hall.

Other events last night were a reception by Mrs. Catherine Hurst, president of the ladies of the G. A. R., at the Iroquois hotel; a reception by Mrs. F. C. Woodley, national president of the army nurses, and numerous receptions throughout the city.

President McKinley, after his return to the hotel last night, said of the parade: "Even to a veteran the sight was a most surprising as well as an inspiring one. It is too bad that every child in the country could not have seen it, for it would surely inspire patriotism and inculcate all the good that flows from the American youth. I had never supposed until to-day so many brave men of the survivors of the war were capable of following martial music through city streets."

CINCINNATI WINS.

The National Encampment for Next Year—Gen. J. S. P. Gobin for Commander-in-Chief—The Successful Candidate Given a Rousing Reception by His Old Post—While the Department of New York Honor Gov. Black.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Cincinnati's triumph in securing the national encampment for 1895 and Pennsylvania's victory in winning the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army were the features of the encampment yesterday. Both battles were hard fought. The struggle was precipitated immediately after the executive session was called to order. The selection of the next place of meeting was first taken up and the rival cities were given a hearing.

The citizens' committee of Cincinnati were admitted, consisting of W. B. Melish, chairman of the Convention league; M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four railroad; Gustav Tafette, mayor of Cincinnati; J. M. Blair, president of the chamber of commerce; Michael Ryan, assistant United States treasurer, and Congressman J. H. Brownell.

The residents of Cincinnati presented the claims and attractions of the city in a happy spirit, and the committee retired. Delegate Woodruff, of California, presented the claims of San Francisco. On the first ballot Cincinnati received 526 votes and San Francisco 214. The vote had not been announced when Mr. Woodruff withdrew San Francisco and asked that the selection of Cincinnati be made by acclamation. This was agreed to.

Following the selection of Cincinnati Archbishop Ireland was called to the stage, and delivered a glowing, patriotic speech. He was followed by Gen. Wallace, who made a short address.

The report of the committee on instruction followed this address. It criticized the books on history read in the schools in the south as inaccurate, and suggested some changes.

Nominations for commander-in-chief were then declared in order and Isaac Mack, of Sandusky, O., was nominated by Delegate Brown; J. S. P. Gobin, of Lebanon, Pa., was nominated by Delegate Stewart; Geo. H. Innis, of Boston, by Delegate Wetherbee, of Massachusetts, and John G. Linehan, of New Hampshire, by Delegate Cogswell, of New Hampshire. Mr. Wetherbee later withdrew the name of Mr. Innis.

The first ballot resulted; Mack, 233; Linehan, 181; Gobin, 296—no choice. The vote on the second ballot was never announced officially, but as cast it stood: Gobin, 353; Mack, 249; Linehan, 123.

Before the result could be announced by the tellers the ten Missouri votes, which had been cast for Mack, were withdrawn and ordered changed to Gobin, who had received the other 12 of the 23 votes belonging to the state. This gave Gobin 268 votes and enough to elect. Then other states began to order their votes changed, but while this was in progress Brown, of Ohio, who nominated Mr. Mack, asked unanimous consent that the adjutant general be instructed to cast the vote of the camp for Mr. Gobin. The encampment then adjourned until to-day.

Post 128, of Philadelphia, gave Commander-in-Chief Gobin a rousing reception at the Hotel Iroquois last night. There was a big assemblage of enthusiasts. Col. Gobin spoke briefly, speaking the members of his old post for their good wishes. The department of New York G. A. R. gave a reception last night to Gov. Black, at which 1,000 people were present.

OBEYED HIS ORDERS.

Refused the President Admission to the Grand Army Camp.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The president of the United States was refused admission to the Grand Army camp yesterday, although he had come at the special invitation of the veterans, and everything was in readiness to receive him.

The incident proved one of great mortification to the Grand Army leaders and excited indignation among the members of the local committee. To the president at first it was a trifle annoying, but a few minutes after the refusal he was laughing and hearty laugh over it and exclaiming the official who refused him entrance, by saying that the man was perfectly right to obey orders, no matter who demanded entrance. The reason for the refusal was that the sentry had been ordered to admit no carriage to the camp.

Later the president went to Cayuga island, the site of the pan-American exposition, and with a mallet on which his name was inscribed drove a stake in the grass plot in the center of the island. Returning from the island the president was met by the veterans and then with Mrs. McKinley, Gen. and Mrs. Alger, Miss Alger and Mr. Fred Alger, boarded Senator Hanna's yacht for Cleveland.

The Case of Evangeline Cisneros Greatly Misrepresented.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Consul-General Lee, at Havana, telegraphed the state department yesterday that the case of Evangeline Cisneros has been greatly misrepresented and exaggerated. He added that he could not ascertain the truth, there has been at any time any intention to deport her.

Big Order of Mess Beef for the Japanese Army.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—A million and a half pounds of mess beef for use by the Japanese army and navy is being prepared in this city by the Armour Packing company. The shipment is the largest single beef order filled by a Kansas City house. The first shipment was made yesterday in a special train of 30 cars over the Chicago Great Western railroad. At St. Paul the cargo will be transferred to the Canadian Pacific for Vancouver, whence it will go by steamer to Nagasaki.

Three Persons Perish in a Burning Hotel.

JACKSON, Cal., Aug. 27.—The boarding-house of the Union Consolidated mine at Weiland was burned to the ground Wednesday night and Mrs. Creighton, wife of the proprietor, and two of her grandchildren, aged eight and ten years, perished in the flames. J. W. Craighill and wife escaped, but the woman rushed back into the burning building to save her grandchildren. She reached the room occupied by the children and attempted to leave the house with them. Just as they reached the hall the building collapsed.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

Unavoidable Condition of Miners at Skagway—Hopeslessly Stranded on the Trail—Killing Their Winter Supplies and Making No Progress—These Going by the Chilkoot Pass Getting Along All Right.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 21, via Seattle, Aug. 27.—The latest news from the north still confirms all previous statements regarding the incoming Yukoners, their successes and failures in getting over the trails. At Skagway there is found a glutted condition, no progress being made in going over the summit by what is known as the White pass, having proved a complete failure this year according to all reports. There is now between 4,000 and 5,000 persons camped along the trail between salt water and up five or six miles. They will remain there, eating up their supplies, until spring, or until they make up their minds either to go over to Dyea or return to Juneau or the states. Many have already sold out and abandoned the trip altogether, some gladly taking ten per cent. of the original costs of their outfits and leaving that part of the country.

Those who started via Dyea and the Chilkoot pass are getting along very well, since the Indians charging at present 35 cents per pound for packing from salt water to the lakes. Under present conditions it is expected that all who are now on that trail will safely reach the Klondike, before the winter sets in.

Advices from the interior, under date of July 34, are a repetition of what has been said before as to the richness of the diggings that have been worked up to date; also that some less valuable finds have been made near Stewart river. High prices and wages remain as heretofore reported.

According to recent news from the Yukon, water has been scarce for hydraulic purposes, but better arrangements will be provided for these operations next year.

Flour is still selling in the interior for \$60 per sack of 50 pounds, and like prices are asked for other staple articles.

Miners who were employed in mines near Juneau and who went to the Yukon river have had their places all filled by recent arrivals, so that there is no special demand for labor here and it would be worse than folly for a man to come to Juneau expecting to get work during the winter months. He should be provided with money enough to take care of himself until spring.

The weather has continued favorable for those on the trail, and altogether it has been an exceptionally fine season for outdoor operations, and a comparatively mild winter is expected.

NEWS FROM HAWAII.

No Answer from Japan—A Japanese Uprising Mooted—The Chinese Registry Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The steamer Mariposa arrived yesterday morning from Sydney via Honolulu, with the following Hawaiian news: The Hawaiian government has not yet received an answer from Japan regarding the offer to refer the immigration trouble to arbitration. There is no change in the situation here.

The Hawaiian Star, commenting upon the admission of a Japanese case in case of trouble all the Japanese in Honolulu were to meet at a rendezvous, says: "If we look up the Japanese correspondence and the articles in the Japanese press, there are found frequent allusions to an uprising in the islands. It is one of the excuses for the presence of the Niwaniwa in our waters. Should such a rising take place it would be very easy for the Japanese government to repudiate it if unsuccessful, and it would be very easy to reap advantages were it successful. This idea of a probable rising is ever present in the Japanese mind in the empire, and there is good reason to believe that it is present among Japanese minds here."

The Chinese registry case was finally submitted to Judge Perry for decision on August 19, and an early decision is confidently expected. As the matter will probably be appealed to the supreme court, which will be in session for a month, it is predicted that the question of the big steamer's registry will be settled before she reaches here again in October.

The principal point upon which the Hawaiian government relies in its case against MacFarlane's citizenship, he having been born on the island of British parents.

ANGRY SCIENTISTS.

Claim to Have Been Outrageously Snubbed in Toronto.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 27.—Four Ohio scientists have returned in anger from the congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto. They are Dr. W. C. Cline, of Berea, O., famous for his discovery of fossil fishes; Prof. F. M. Comstock, the naturalist of the School of Applied Science; Prof. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin, who has a national reputation as an author upon the glacial period in North America, and Prof. D. C. Miller, whose examination with the X-rays have attracted widespread attention. They claim that they were completely snubbed by the members of the association and were made so uncomfortable that they started for home before the convention was two days old.

KILLED ON THE ROADSIDE.

Bartow Lloyd, the Alabama Humorist and Legislator, Assassinated.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 27.—News comes from Greenville that on Wednesday evening John Lloyd, who had stationed himself on the roadside waiting for his victim, knowing he would pass that way, shot and instantly killed Bartow Lloyd, the well-known humorist and representative in the legislature from Butler county. Two loads of ammunition were expended in the attack. The latter was totally unprepared for the attack, which was deliberate.

DEEP ABHORRENCE

Of Americans at the Assassination of President Borda of Uruguay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Minister Stuart at Montevideo has called the state department an official announcement of the assassination of President Borda of Uruguay. Secretary Sherman sent the following dispatch to Minister Stuart: "Express the deep abhorrence of the president and people of the United States at the assassination of President Borda, and their sympathy for his countrymen in their affliction."

TROUBLE WILL FOLLOW.

The Crowding of Impecunious Adventurers Into Alaska, Who Hope to Get to the Klondike by Sea—Many Already in Trouble—Already Many Are Dependent on Charity for Subsistence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Several complaints have reached the treasury department recently that large numbers of men bound for the Klondike country, but without provisions or money, are now being landed at St. Michaels, Alaska.

None of the regular lines of steamers, it is said, will book parties for the Klondike who are not provided with a sufficient amount of provisions and money to maintain themselves for a reasonable time without danger of suffering. Some of the tramp lines of steamers, however, are said to ship any one who can pay for his passage, without regard to the future.

The result is said to be that a considerable crowd is accumulating in the vicinity of St. Michaels, who are already becoming dependent upon the charity of others for their food. This unexpected situation it is feared, will lead to trouble before the winter is over and the treasury department has been asked to interfere to prevent vessels from taking to Alaska persons not properly provided with subsistence.

No way of exercising any federal authority in the premises has yet been discovered, and it is altogether unlikely that in the absence of action on the part of the states whence the vessels sail any restraint whatever can be exercised.

A RAPID-FIRE MAXIM GUN.

Protection For the Gold of Returning Klondikers from Robbers of Returning Klondikers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A rapid-fire Maxim gun for the protection of the gold of returning Klondikers was received at Chicago yesterday. It is en route for Seattle, Wash., where it will be placed in position on the steamer Portland. Fifty rounds of ammunition accompanied the gun. It will be placed in position on the steamer Portland, where it can be used on a possible pirating vessel, or to sweep the decks of the Portland in case of mutiny.

"We do not expect either of these uses for the gun," said W. W. Wear, of the North American Transportation company; "but it is just as well to have the gun, and we have washed the yellow stuff out of the ice and snow in Alaska will feel more safe in having a gun aboard."

MINISTER WOODFORD.

He Will Be Received by the Queen Regent at San Sebastian.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Recent reports from Spain said that the queen regent would not receive Minister Woodford until he returned to Madrid, but the state department has been informed at this time that Gen. Woodford would be received at San Sebastian, unless the queen contemplated returning to Madrid very soon after his arrival in Spain.

It has been unusual to receive foreign ministers where courts have not been opened, but the fact has been maintained at San Sebastian. Ministers Cushing and Lowell were received at resorts outside of Madrid, but royal courts had been established at these resorts.

While there has been no apparent hurry, Gen. Woodford to reach his destination, yet the fact is apparent that he could not go to San Sebastian to be received out of the ordinary custom unless it was felt he ought to soon begin to carry out his instructions as to the policy of the United States regarding Cuba.

As soon as Gen. Woodford is received he will be in a position to open negotiations with the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, who could not recognize him as minister until he had been received by the sovereign.

SENOR SAGASTA.

Tells Some Truths About the Condition of Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, August 28.—Senor Sagasta, the liberal leader, has made a fresh declaration on the political situation. He says it is daily growing worse in Cuba and continues serious in the Philippine islands. Senor Sagasta is ready to apply autonomy to Cuba and expresses the belief that the liberals will assume power earlier than expected. Referring to the possibility of a rising in favor of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, Senor Sagasta asserts that the Carlists are already prepared for a rising and are only awaiting a false step upon the part of the government or a favorable opportunity to take up arms.

PRACTICALLY A THREAT.

The United States Challenged to Make a Demonstration in Cuba's Behalf.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—Gen. Azcarra, the Spanish premier, at the cabinet meeting yesterday, declared the government would follow in the footsteps of the late Premier Senor Canovas del Castillo.

Continuing, Gen. Azcarra announced that the government had full confidence in Capt. Gen. Weyler's policy and that he would maintain the situation in Cuba. Personally the premier was aware that the insurrection in Cuba was approaching an end, and if the United States made any demonstration, which he hoped would not be the case, Spain would do her duty.

WAGES IN RUSSIA.

The Use of Machinery Has Caused a Falling Off in the Rate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Consul-General Karel, at St. Petersburg, in a report to the state department, gives some information concerning wages in Russia. It appears, according to the report, that the use of machinery has caused a falling off in the wage rate. A workman with a horse is paid one rouble and sixty copecks per day. The rouble is valued at 81.4 cents, and the copeck is the one-hundredth part of a rouble.

The Chesapeake & Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The annual report of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway for the year ending June 30, 1897, has just been issued by its president, M. F. Ingalls. It shows a remarkable development of this company from its reorganization.

Death of a Well-Known Contractor.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 28.—W. E. Wicker, contracting freight agent for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Co., with headquarters at San Francisco, died suddenly in his room here yesterday morning of heart disease.

HIS FINANCIAL POLICY.

A Review of President McKinley's Position by Gen. Stewart—In his inaugural address March 4, Mr. McKinley said:

"Our financial system needs a revision. Our money is all gold, but its value must not be further threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack. The forms of our paper money offer a constant embarrassment to the government, and imperil a safe balance in the treasury."

In his recent currency message he said: "The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened."

These two quotations, one from the president's inaugural and the other from his message, were intended, I presume, to outline the financial policy of the administration. The most patent criticism that can be made of these executive deliverances is their evident lack of frankness. What does the president mean? What is his purpose?

What end does he aim at? One unfamiliar with current history and ignorant of the forces that control the president and his party would be greatly perplexed to find the president's meaning by what he says. He says: "Our money is good; that the soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned," and that "no loss can occur to its holders." And yet he declares that "our financial system needs a revision; that the system should be simplified and strengthened." But if all our money is good; if the soundness of our currency cannot be questioned; if no loss can occur to its holders, what is the need of any revision? And if a revision is to be attempted, along what line would the president proceed? What changes would he advise?

Here the president is woefully deficient in candor. Where he should be frank he is vague; where he should be clear he is obscure.

True, he says: "The forms of our paper money offer a constant embarrassment to the government, and imperil a safe balance in the treasury." But our paper money is a part of the money the president says is good, for he says it is all good. It is a part of that currency the soundness of which he says is nowhere questioned, and the holders of which he says are secure from loss. How can such money "embarrass" the government, since it embarrasses no one else?

Does it embarrass the government to furnish the people with good money, or to receive it back into its own treasury? The president surely does not mean to say that. He objects to the "forms" of our paper money. Our paper money consists chiefly of greenbacks and treasury notes. The greenbacks are secured by the entire wealth of the nation, and certificates and treasury notes are secured by coin or its equivalent in bullion disposed of in the treasury. The money is both good and sound, so the president says, but he is not satisfied with the "forms." So that it is all good, what matters it about the form?

Does Mr. McKinley object to the form because the sharks of Wall street have used this money to deplete the gold reserve? Would not this objection be better taken if it were leveled against the policy which makes this use, or misuse, of our paper money possible, instead of against the forms of the money itself?

Under the law, the government could protect itself against a conspiracy of treasury raiders if it would. But we know the president is not willing, or, if willing, would not be permitted to use the power with which he is so invested to protect the treasury. The conspirators who raid the treasury want to get rid of the greenbacks and the treasury notes. To force the government into obedience to their will, they use this paper money to attack the gold reserve—a reserve sacred to the gold worshippers, albeit a useless contrivance in the eyes of the people who believe the government captured by the conspirators the greenbacks at par without it.

A preeminent stop could be put to these raids, and all danger of them removed, if the government would exercise its lawful option, expressly given by the very letter of the law, of redeeming its paper when presented in either gold or silver. But Mr. McKinley is unwilling to do that. He prefers rather to follow the behests of those who threaten the public credit by attacking the treasury. Instead of standing behind the law to protect the treasury, he prefers to destroy a half billion of good money. And that is what the president means to do; that is the end aimed at. He has not been bold enough to say so. He is not sufficient sure of his footing to speak right out. He is feeling his way. He indulges in hints and vague suggestions. He moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform.

But his secretary of the treasury is less cautious and reserved. Mr. Gage has outlined his policy in the following language: "In my opinion, the greenbacks should be permanently retired. The silver purchased under the Sherman act should be graded and the treasury notes redeemed and canceled. The silver currency is a larger element than is consistent with the safe preservation of the metal on a parity with gold. The national bank note conforms to the requirements of a sound currency, but the reasonable requirements for security paralyze its efficiency and operate to destroy its elasticity."

There is no evasion, timidity or subterfuge about that. He proposes "to swipe out at one fell swoop" all the greenbacks and treasury notes. Just how he would do this does not appear. He does not propose to coin the silver bullion in the treasury, but to sell it. Whether he proposes to retire the paper money by destroying it as it is gradually received in the treasury, instead of recouping it, as now required, or whether he would issue gold redemption bonds, he does not say; but that he would destroy the whole of it with a glad heart and a savage hand is beyond question. Nor does he propose that the government should put anything in its place. He does propose to enlarge the powers, privileges and opportunities of the national banks, hoping, by making national banks less expensive and more profitable (a boon the poor bankers richly merit), that the banks will fill the void caused by his destruction of their notes.

Does anyone doubt that Mr. Gage's policy is Mr. McKinley's policy? McKinley wants a commission, at least he recommends one. I think he would really like to have it, although I doubt if he ever expected to get it. If he did not expect to get it, why did he ask for it? To give notice that he means now to take up the money question, and thus start the ball a-rolling.

And why does he want a commission? He has paid only half his election debts. He has paid the sugar trust and the other beneficiaries of the new tariff steel, but he has not paid his friends in Wall street. They want the greenbacks and the treasury notes to go, and they must go if they are to be rewarded according to contract.

I believe McKinley has a conscience, yet he must go on, no matter how reluctantly. He would evade, or at least divide, responsibility for this contemplated monstrous outrage upon the people if he can. Hence he wants a commission of business men.

I wonder if the recent Indianapolis business men's convention was not arranged as a part of the presidential programme. It was opportunely held, and the president's message follows the resolutions of the convention as one act of a play follows another act. It is like a sequel. No one can doubt what such a commission appointed by the president would advise congress to do. It would advise what Gage advises. And how convenient and how helpful it would be for the president to put himself behind the opinions of the free body of millions of business men! How rapidly strange times come to amaze us. Let us quote the president again, when he says: "Our money is all good. The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders." With such a currency it would seem that there could be but one real question remaining, and that the question of amount. Have we enough? Should be the only question left. We could not now have too much, for then the president would not admit that it is so good. Nor do I believe the president, although a recent convert to the gold standard—and new converts are usually the most unreasonable and impetuous—would contend that we can have too much good money; the soundness of which is nowhere questioned, and the holders of which are free from all danger of loss. We can have too little of such money, but not too much.

An adequate volume of money increases its value by increasing its purchasing power. In this view it may be said that the less the volume is the better the money is. Increase of volume lowers the purchasing power of money, whether used to purchase labor or labor's product. But as long as our money is good, sound, etc.; as long as it comes up to the McKinley definition of what our currency now is, certainly we have not too much. Now, more, I hold it to be indisputable that as long as our money can be kept up to that standard, the more we have of it the better for the country. Along this line a few months ago we were contending that we had not enough. We were fighting for more. Now we are brought to face this new issue, which Mr. McKinley, under the inspiration of New York bankers, is bringing to the front—not more, but less.

The immediate fight now on is not to get more, but to keep what we have. It is the issue Mr. McKinley and Mr. Gage are making. That is a strange shifting of scenes, isn't it? But that will be the issue until 1900.

And then? The old fight over again—fierce than ever, and, I believe, with a different ending—St. Louis Republic.

WHY DO IT?

Some Perilous and Timely Questions and Their Answers.

Why do the gold powers of the world combine to cut off the market for silver for coinage purposes and depress its prices? Because they think that the people are fools enough to believe that silver is not fit for money if it is not worth as much when there is no demand for it for coinage purposes as it was when there was a universal demand. In other words, they act upon the theory that the people are too ignorant to know that it is the coinage demand for both gold and silver which fixes their price, because that demand is hundreds of times greater than all other demands.

Why do the gold men call gold "sound money" and "safe currency"? For the same reason that the gambler who deals marked cards declares that he is playing an honest game. In neither case would the rascals succeed if they did not deceive the public.

What makes the stock jobbers and the extortionists think that gold is money and that the law has nothing to do with it? Because they can corner the gold and rob the world, and it would be impossible for them to corner the law.

Why was silver on a par with gold at the ratio established by law for thousands of years and until the government of the United States and Europe stopped stamping it, and when the governments ceased to stamp silver equally with gold, why did silver bullion depreciate in value as compared with gold? The depreciation of silver after it was excluded from the mints was because the stamp of the government had nothing to do with its market price; and the fact that the market price of silver never fell below gold at the ratio established by law until the United States and Europe refused to stamp it shows conclusively to the goldbug mind that the stamp upon metal making it a coin has nothing to do with its value.

Why do the gold gamblers and usurers want laws to enforce the payment of debts while they resist the passage of laws which will enable the debtor to discharge his obligations by reason of a supply of legal tender money? Because they want the pound of flesh nearest the heart, like all shylocks, and in these goldbug times they have avoided the danger to their shyness was exposed of shedding blood, by taking the law into their own hands and leaving nobody to punish them for their crimes.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

One Great Trouble.

One great trouble with the country is found in the fact that very few of the people are trying to get wealth in the old-fashioned manner.—N. Y. Journal.

Do We Need Big Muscles?

By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. Real vigor means the ability to digest and sleep well, and to perform a reasonable amount of daily physical and mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables the enfeebled dyspeptic to resume the allotted activity of every day life, as well as to participate without discomfort in its enjoyments, that it is such a preeminently useful medicine.

When a man tells us how energetic he is, we are always anxious to see him when his wife wants an armful of wood.—Washington Democrat.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES WEST

Via Burlington Route.
One fare plus \$3.00 for the round trip to Nebraska, Kansas, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Black Hills, certain portions of Iowa, Colorado and Utah. September 7th, 21st, October 5th and 19th. Ask your ticket agent for additional information. L. W. WALKER, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

If a man makes a success in life, he likes to tell how he started with nothing.—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Some people are better when